

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 12TH, 1895.

NUMBER 11

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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO

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A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon, Office 36, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Hours, from 12 to 3 Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1556.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua 17 de Março No. 50, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1016.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda. Hours, from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Dr. C. R. v. Schoeler; chronic diseases; employs the physiatric method and massage. Rua da Urugayana 47—51, 1st floor. Consultations from 12 to 3 p.m.

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Caixa do Correio, 391.

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the following:COHEN, or RAFFORT, LEAH; when last heard of (Au-
gust, 1894) was in Ribeirão Preto.

HOSHIN, ANTONIO GABRIEL,

do. ANTONIO FRANCISCO,

do. THERESA; formerly residing at Rua Passo
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Rio de Janeiro.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th February 1895.

C. F. Ancell,

Acting British Consul General.

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cian (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure
prompt medical attendance.Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-
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ing and 5 to 7 in the evening.**W. R. CASSELS & Co.**

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Rio de Janeiro.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine government has called for de-
signs for the new Congress' building to be erected
in Buenos Aires. The plans must be presented
before October 12th of the current year. Four
prizes are offered, viz.:—\$20,000 for the success-
ful plan, \$10,000 for the second best, \$5,000 for
the third and honorable mention for the fourth.
The edifice will face on Plaza Victoria.—Government would do well to put a stop to
the vagaries of telegraphic correspondents who are
supplying their journals with false news about the
cholera. The Havas agency sent a tissue of false-
hoods about the epidemic to the Rio Janeiro papers,
and the same is being done by others to the Uru-
guayan journals.—*Review*, Buenos Aires. Add to
this the equally false information about yellow
fever in Brazil, and the case is complete.—In November, 1887, a certain Luis Cattaneo
was arrested here on a charge of falsifying Argen-
tine and Brazilian notes. A number of notes were
found in his possession, as also photographic and
lithographic tools. After all this time he has at
length been pronounced innocent, it being proved
that the notes were genuine, and the tools were
those used in his daily occupation. We think the
case might have been settled sooner.—*Montevideo
Times*.—The Argentine squadron is still getting
ready for the expedition to the south coast.
It has been getting ready for the last couple
of months. None of the ships possess sailors
and firemen in sufficient numbers to enable
them to move. Engineers are also scarce, and
strange to say, a sufficient number of officers
cannot be found for the purpose, albeit our
streets are crowded with naval officers, or at
least with men wearing the uniform. It would
appear that to wear the uniform on shore is
one thing, but to go to sea, is a horse of another col-
our.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 14.—More sanitary trouble. The Norwegian
steamer *Argos*, which arrived three days ago from
Santos, having had a death from yellow fever on
the voyage, has now developed two more cases of the
same plague, namely the carpenter and first machin-
ist. The captain is also attacked, but in a lighter
form. All the patients have been lodged in the
"dirty lazaret" at Flores island No. 2. The German
bark *Atlantia*, also from Santos, likewise had a
death from yellow fever on the voyage out, and
now has five "suspected" cases among the crew,
who were landed for treatment yesterday. The
steamer *Dietter*, just arrived from Rio Grande,
has two suspected cases on board, and has been
put into quarantine for 10 days to give them time
to develop.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 16.—That was no doubt a good and practical step
which a late minister of war took when he arranged
to have the national guard drilled, so that it might
cease to be purely a paper force, and it is a good
thing that this should be continued during the
present year. But the actual arrangements do not
savor much of the practical military man. It is
absurd that civilians, untrained and unexercised
should be expected to do seven hours drill on Sun-
days and holidays. Even a trained soldier might
be excused for considering it rather heavy; but to
expect anything of the kind from raw levies shews
a strange ignorance of physiology. It will be found
impossible to enforce strict discipline during so
long a time, and the members of the national
guard, who might otherwise develop a real interest
in their work, will look on it as a task to be got
through as easily and perfunctorily as possible.
We trust that the authorities may see their way
to make some modifications in the arrangement at
present proposed, for the movement in itself is one
that ought to command the sympathy and support
of all.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.—Writing upon "the incarnation of cowardice,"
the *Review*, of Buenos Aires, says:—All proceed-
ings of South American countries with regard to
neighboring nations in questions of the kind are
marked by the same taint. It is not much more
than a year since we saw an Italian steamer arrive
at Rio with cholera. We have indeed come to a
sad pass if aid and relief cannot be given in a case
of this kind. Yet the unfortunate vessel was
forced to put back again to Europe, losing more
human lives on the way, and landing several of
her passengers only to have them conveyed to the
madhouse to which our inhumanity had driven
them. At the present time again, the same cow-
ardice and selfishness are prominent; medical men,
who have taken on themselves the obligations of a
noble profession only to turn their backs on them,
and who are paid to serve the state at the same
time as they are serving humanity, put off to in-
fected ships and give their orders from a safe dis-
tance, obstinately refusing to peril their precious
lives by going on board and visiting the patients.
And all this among nations who are tender of the
lives of dangerous criminals, and from whose lips
cant of humanity and civilization is never long
absent.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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79, Rua Bete de Setembro.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 12th, 1895.

It would seem that the financial secretary of the state of Rio de Janeiro considers that the controversy with the state of Minas Geraes is due to intrigues on the part of the foreign coffee exporters, who are profiting by the wretched system retained by the last-named state. A greater mistake could not be imagined. How the Rio de Janeiro secretary could have deceived himself into such an idea, we can not imagine. If he will take the trouble to talk with some of the principal coffee exporters, as he should have done long ago, he will find that they are all strongly opposed to the *guia* traffic, and to all the indirect methods of collecting the tax which have been proposed. At present the exporter has three elements to consider before he knows the cost of his coffee:—1st, the price of the coffee, 2nd, the price of the *guia*, and, 3rd, the rate of exchange. Two of these elements, the *guia* and exchange, are largely influenced by speculation, and must be considered not only as outside risks, but as unnecessary obstacles to the good management of his business. It would be a distinct gain to him were these two elements of outside risk withdrawn altogether; but as one of them can not now be avoided he would heartily welcome the abolition of the other—the *guia*. As this element is wholly unnecessary, either to the coffee exporter or to the fiscal authorities of the state, it might easily be abolished. It benefits no one but a small ring of speculators, who contribute nothing whatever to the producer, nor to the revenues, nor to the foreign commerce of the country. They are parasites pure and simple, men who add nothing to the wealth of the country, and who are living upon its productive industries by exercising a wholly unnecessary calling. And not only are the *guias* unnecessary to the exporter, but they are a positive disadvantage. As they are bought up by speculators and are sold for what they will bring in a purely speculative market, the exporter never knows how he stands in relation to his competitors. Two men may buy a thousand bags of coffee the same day, paying the same price for it and drawing against shipments at the same rate of exchange, and yet the actual cost will not be the same because one has been able to buy his *guias* at a trifle less than what his competitor paid for them. When it is remembered that it takes only a very few *reis* per pound to determine whether a shipment is to result in a profit, or in a loss, it must be evident that the exporter would be glad to have all these elements of unnecessary risk eliminated from his business. There is risk enough in the buying and selling of

coffee by itself, without such extraneous risks as these tax receipts. If the secretary of Rio de Janeiro cares to know, we can assure him that nothing would suit the coffee exporter better than the privilege of paying the export duties *in toto* at the custom-house at the time of shipment, without the intervention of *guias*, and without the intervention of any intermediary whatever. All exporters will then be on an equal footing. The requirements will be simple and easily satisfied. And there will be no additional expenses for the benefit of useless intermediaries. The planter will receive more for his coffee, and the exporter will have the benefit of lighter expenses and less trouble. If Brazilians were a business people, they would not fail to see this; as they are not endowed with the business faculty, they will probably continue to tax and hamper commerce in the interest of speculators, and congratulate themselves that the foreigner is footing the bill.

THE continued interruptions and embarrassments to traffic on the Central railway must surely impress the government with the fact that there is something radically wrong in its administration. Allowing for all accidents and difficulties, even on the most liberal scale, there still remains a record of delays, obstructions, interruptions, blunders, disasters and prejudices which can be accounted for only by gross mismanagement and incompetency. The director and his chiefs of departments may be ever so honest, estimable and well-meaning, and they may be ever so active and industrious, but still the fact remains that the service is thoroughly disorganized and the railway is not performing the work for which it was constructed. Much over one hundred thousand contos has been invested in this road, and upon its efficient administration depends the industrial well-being of a very large and important section of the country. It is now a necessity, not only to the districts served, but to the whole country. It is by far the most important line of communication in Brazil, not only by reason of the capital represented, but because of the industrial interests which depend upon it for existence. It is the principal outlet for extensive coffee producing districts, and also for the grazing and mining regions of Minas Geraes. It is the trunk line for several up-country narrow gauge lines, over which their exports must be shipped and their supplies can only be received. All the merchandise for an extensive interior district, with a population of fully three millions, passes over it, involving not only the necessities of life for the people, but all the supplies required for their social development. There is no other commercial enterprise in all South America upon which so many vital interests depend. Interrupt this road for one month and a score of consuming centres begin to clamor for relief against hunger, and the whole commerce and financial standing of the country feels it. It is in fact one of the main arteries of trade and finance, without which the national body can not live. It must be apparent, therefore, that this great railway, this main artery through which so much of the life current of the nation passes, must be kept up to the highest state of efficiency. It is the indispensable body servant of the Brazilian people, and it must be at their service whenever needed. It is not an asylum for military officers, nor for the protégés of influential politicians, although it is chiefly used for such. It is a commercial enterprise pure and simple, a servant of the people, an instrumentality for the development of commerce and industry. It should therefore be admin-

istered on business principles. It should be managed efficiently, intelligently and economically. Such a thing as waiting six months for an opportunity to ship a case of goods to a certain station should be unheard-of, and as for refusing packages, or charging as much as it would cost to send them on mule-back, these things should never exist even in a distempered dream. And yet, these abuses are now the characteristic features of this great line! So disorganized has it become that merchants are compelled to wait months for opportunities to ship merchandise up country, accidents are of daily occurrence, shippers are compelled to pay blackmail to its employés for even the common services of the road, goods are lost, destroyed or damaged without hope of recompense, its shops are filled with damaged locomotives and waggons which wait for months and years for even trifling repairs, and every branch of its service is crowded with incompetent, insolent and negligent employés who exhaust its revenues and add nothing to its efficiency. This condition of the Central railway is not an accident of to-day; it has been the chronic state of the line for the last five or six years, and it is steadily growing worse. It is time, we must say, that the question were seriously considered whether it is possible to improve its service under present conditions. If this can not be done, then the welfare of the country demands its transfer to private hands.

HOSPITAL SAMARITANO, SÃO PAULO.

The annual meeting of subscribers was held on February 28th when the Directors' Report for the year 1894 was presented and approved, and the election of three directors to serve for three years as well as the auditors for the current year took place.

In January 1894 the hospital was opened for the reception of a limited number of patients and during the year 83 persons were treated. There is building accommodation for about 24 patients, but the furnishings which were bought in England have been greatly delayed in the custom-house, and with such material as could be got in São Paulo only about 12 patients could be received at one time.

The federal government has kindly conceded free despatch for all the material and in a few days now it is hoped that it will be in use in the Hospital.

The report shows that from all sources there has been received a total amount of 135,000\$000 and expended in construction and maintenance about 124,000\$000, thus leaving a moderate balance in hand with which to begin the year.

The amount of favor and support given to the Hospital has been very encouraging, and the state government is worthy of all praise for its liberal assistance. One of the most satisfactory features is the hearty way in which the different nationalities have joined hands in support of this institution which opens its doors to the needy, no matter what their nationality, color, or religion may be.

Much still remains to be done. Another wing has to be built, as well as an operating room, and a small isolation ward, in order to complete the building. The grounds have to be laid out and numerous other expenses incurred. It has been the boast of the Directors that the Hospital has never been in debt and they are confident in being able to complete all the necessary buildings, etc., and still maintain their position of freedom from debt.

During the year the medical direction was carried on by Dr. Strain and during his absence in Europe by Dr. Florençe.

Miss Price had charge of the nursing, but having resigned her position as chief nurse, Miss Grosart who has had long experience in one of the best European hospitals, was engaged for this position, with Miss Walton, another experienced nurse from the same hospital, as second in charge. These ladies arrived in November, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company having very kindly given them free passages.

Two other nurses in training complete the present nursing staff.

The Directors' Report will be printed for circulation and will furnish an interesting account of what has been done.

The Board of Directors and Staff for 1895 is:—

President—Dr. W. L. Strain.

Vice-President—Dr. Albuquerque.

Treasurer—William Speers, Esq.

Secretary—George Krug, Esq.

Directors:

Coronel Antonio Paes de Barros.

H. Tost, Esq.

F. Müller, Esq.

P. Lupton, Esq.

Snr. Manoel J. R. da Costa.

Medical Directors:

Dr. W. L. Strain.

Head Nurse:

Miss Grosart.

THE SILVER CRISIS.

Doctor Ogilvie defines the word crisis as "the point of time when an affair is arrived at its height, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change."

The invitation which Germany has now transmitted to other nations to consider the present position of the precious metals and promote a uniform currency, indicates that such a juncture has presented itself, and the opportunity has been wisely availed of to convene a congress, which will doubtless approach, if not decide on the best basis or instrument of international exchange.

In dealing with this subject and referring to some practical suggestions published in 1888, for an alteration of the relative official value of gold and silver, I had to guide myself by the exhaustive statistics, reports and other publications which were periodically produced in Europe and the United States. On the present occasion I must dispense with the assistance of such data, although interesting, as the space to which I have limited this paper, will not allow of extensive reprints.

Those who are unacquainted with the history of the two metals, would do well to research the accounts of extraction during the last 25 years, not only in the United States of America, Mexico, Chili and Peru, but in Russia and the East, Australia, and Southern Africa.

It will be seen that the mean cost of production of gold has been high, and barely remunerative, while silver has abounded and yielded large profits, at prices which have gradually fallen from 60 pence to 27 pence per ounce troy; and several mines still show at the lower figure considerable balances.

The advocates of free coinage in the United States no longer attempt to secure the maintenance of the official relation of 15½ parts silver to the gold unit. During the first part of the present century, and while prices of bar silver were not much under 5 shillings the ounce, the proportion established for coins worked fairly well, and secured to the newly explored mines such profits, that the shares were easily driven to fancy quotations, and the original holders grew suddenly rich in consequence. The support unadvisedly given by the United States Treasury, by issuing silver certificates, and by purchasing every month a stated sum, thereby threatening the gold reserves, greatly hastened the depletion of silver and the collapse in prices, which the originators of those measures had proposed to hinder.

The application of a remedy which interferes with the natural law of supply and demand, can only act as a palliative, and as in the above instance the ultimate result is more violent in consequence. Statesmen should moreover be loath to enact laws with the object of protecting a determinate class at the expense of the entire community, and this remark applies also to the fact that some countries have continued to issue large quantities of silver coin, since the trade price has fallen to half of its former figure. The franc piece is of 835/1000, and only worth at present 40 centimes. The 5-franc coins of the Latin convention are at about 43%, and so the coins of England, Germany, the United States and others: 645 cent. while bar is at 2.9 cent.

It remains now to be seen whether a re-adjustment can now be made of the general monetary system by beginning with a rational fixed unit, resolved upon by an international assembly and universally accepted.

A discretionary proportion of the two metals should be guided by their relative mean cost of production, without reference to the variable cost of mines.

Assuming, for example, that 1,000 miners can in a year extract 8,000 lbs. troy weight of gold, or 200,000 lbs. of silver, with the same labor and cost of machinery, it is clear that the discretionary value of these metals should be based in both cases on the yearly labor of 1,000 men, and the proportion would be 25 silver to 1 of gold. It is immaterial what you call the gold and silver as the real basis is the result in weight, of manual labor. The

English standard of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, or £40 14s. 6d. per lb., would indicate a value for either production of £373,800, or £373 16s. for each meter. These sums give to the silver the equivalent of 48.56 pence per lb. or about 27½ pence per ounce. I assume also, for the sake of brevity, that bi-metalism will fail to displace mono-metalism, and that the unit will continue to be gold in preference to silver.

Silver would with difficulty maintain its capacity of purchasing at all times gold at the given equivalent, that is, that 20 shilling coins could always fetch 123 grains of gold.

The latter metal has so generally commanded a preference, that even under altered circumstances calculations would probably be based on the gold value, which as shown above is only produced at considerable cost.

Not so with silver; its abundance and the high official valuation for coins, permit of a very great profit for forgers without alteration of the weight or the fineness of the metal.

Spanish correspondence refer to a flux of such counterfeit coins in that country at the present moment, amounting to 25 millions of pesetas, or about one million sterling, and it is said that the pieces are actually better than the genuine coins. Such facts shake the confidence in the monetary unit of currency ought to command, whether it be of silver or of gold.

Among the objections to the present money, the Berlin congress will certainly consider as secondary only in importance to the disparity between the value of the two metals, the large variety of coins in size, weight and fineness. It may also be considered within the purposes of the conference, to provide against the sale of the precious metals, whether plain or worked, with different alloys. The standard should be approximately if not quite the same as for coins, making all debasements anealable to criminal courts.

Gold watches and other articles are dealt in, having from 12 to 18 carat gold, equivalent to 50 to 750 milligrammes, and sometimes with gold of 18 carats will be found parts of gilt copper, which is tolerated owing to the gold pieces alone being marked. These shifts have a corrupting effect which not only acts on the currency, but on the people, by habituating them to what is wrong.

I hope I am right in supposing that some restraint will be put on such trading.

Governments have also resorted to contrivances which do not bear scrutiny, and as the world becomes more enlightened, it is not only politic but imperative on leading politicians, to repudiate dishonest expedients, and amend when practicable the faults of their predecessors.

Fair dealing, equity and right, are the grounds for peace and prosperity, and such desiderata are only attainable in countries where the legislators are the first to respect, and act in accordance with such principles.

The effects of bad government are seldom immediate, and although the people imposed on are submissive at the time, when they feel and understand the after consequences there is an outburst of popular rebuke not only against their misrule, but also against that substitute them.

The monetary chaos which has followed a departure from strict principles, and the absence of a combined system, have had a disturbing effect not only on local dealing and on international exchange, but also on society at large, constituting to the morbid condition of the working classes.

Such a cause of social irritability can now be removed without delay.

From the preceding remarks I conclude that the proposed congress in Berlin will be an event of great practical social importance, and as such I make it my excuse for presuming so much as to present the following résumé of a plan published in 1888, already referred to, which was sent to the Chicago exhibition and was catalogued in department L, group 154, No. 403.

It will be seen that the system is purely decimal, and based on the *gramme* of gold for a unit.

I proposed that there should be two coins of gold of 9/10 purity and three of silver also of 9/10, say:

10 grammes gold 25 mills. dmn.	5	20	10
20 " silver 35 " "	20	30	15
10 " 30 " "	10	30	15
5 " 22 " "	5	22	10

The silver pieces would be stamped as follows:

10 grammes 1 gramme gold	10	500	10
5 " 200 " "	5	200	10
2 ½ and 1½ grammes	2 ½	150	10

I proposed that the gold coins should be universally received for their weight as marked which would serve likewise for naive. These would become by convention and proper supervision the international currency.

I suggested that silver should be current only in the countries to which the coins belonged, but of similar weight everywhere, and that besides the usual limitation of amount of this metal in payments it should be allowed that 5 per cent. of larger specie payments be made with the same. The silver being coined at 1/20th value of gold weight it is clear that the limit in weight would make the quantity equal to gold. Although the white metal would remain subsidiary to gold, this would improve its present position. Some may consider this arrangement as a compromise to bi-metalism, for it might at times interfere with collections for foreign account. It appears to me, however, that subsidiary money ought to and will be regulated by each government, according to the local requirements, and that such a difficulty would not occur even to a minimum proportion.

An important point to decide is whether the proportion of 20 to 1, or inversely 5 per cent., can hold good any better than the present one of 15½ to 1, or 6½ per cent., now that silver has fallen to about 35 to 1, or only 2.9 per cent. of the gold value.

Although a difficulty, it should not be insurmountable, once the relative or subsidiary position of the white metal has been clearly defined. The probability of larger supplies of gold from Africa, and a gradual elevation of prices including labor, may diminish silver mining and harden its commercial value.

Margins and alloys requisite to prevent the use of coins for smithing, the custom and excise duties on bar and manufacture of metals, the eventual withdrawal of the existing coinage, are parts of the present subject which require consideration.

I would like also to submit a list of the existing authorized currency, the standards and weights of the various coins, but I have already trespassed beyond my limit and must conclude.

I trust that the monetary conference at Berlin will succeed in applying the necessary remedies in the present objectionable currency of the world, and that Brazil will be one of the first nations to avail of a new system, as the one it professes to maintain is a depreciated form of the Portuguese, greatly depreciated in itself.

ARTHUR S. H. HITCHINGS.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th March, 1895.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Late telegrams from Montevideo report that cases of cholera have appeared in that city. Quarantines against Uruguay are now in order.

—The Argentine customs revenue last year amounted to \$26,511,014 gold and \$4,910,770 paper, against \$30,718,888 gold and \$4,732,955 paper in 1893.

—The Argentine government has authorized the Treasury to place at the disposal of the Argentine minister in France the sum of 100,000 francs on account of the amount due to the French government for carriage of mails. This debt has been running since 1879.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 11th reports the opening of some kind of an exposition in that city, at which various foreign ministers and consuls were conspicuous through their absence. The telegram attributes this to a recent criticism of several foreign ministers and consuls in the government organ, the *Heraldo*. In that case, the authorities cannot complain. If the Uruguayans do not know how to treat foreign representatives with courtesy, then they can not expect much attention in return.

—The municipality of Buenos Aires has been trying to enforce another illegal tax on insurance companies in the shape of a tax of \$500 on every insurance plate put up on buildings insured. The municipality has no control over the walls of private buildings, and can not therefore grant a license to put up these plates. The companies offered to remove them at once, but the authorities tried to defend this by specifying an insufficient period for the work. There seems to be no end to the impositions of Argentine officials.

—Intending visitors to Chili will be pleased to hear that the carriage road across the Andes is now completed, and in future there will be no necessity to cross the Cumbre on muleback. The road is several metres wide the whole way. We hear, however, that the cost of crossing in a carriage is very heavy, which will deter many from making use of these conveyances. The road, which has been constructed under the superintendence of engineer George Evans, of the national department of engineers, will be inaugurated on the 1st March.

—Buenos Aires Herald.

—Those who are interested in reforms of the kind might do well to turn their attention to the abuse involved in the medical regulations of the port of Buenos Aires, which is in a manner kind to that of the now obsolete and disclaimed regulations regarding aid to the injured. A man who is injured in an accident cannot be removed to any of the hospitals without the authority of the port doctor, who is not of course always available. We believe that a sailor recently went to the British Hospital with a wounded head, but could not be admitted as a patient without this permission; all that the officials of the hospital could do was to treat the injury temporarily, and advise the sufferer to see the port doctor as soon as possible. Lest any of our readers should think that such action at the hospital was wanting in humanity, we may mention that the officials acted in the recollection of a former case of a similar kind, where the hospital was heavily fined for acting without the permission of the port official. Some alteration in the regulation is urgently called for. —Review, Buenos Aires.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The superior court at Ouro Preto held last year 86 ordinary and 4 extraordinary sittings and decided 154 suits.

—On the 1st inst. damages estimated at 3,000,000 were caused by fire to the Cascantina cotton factory, Petropolis.

—It is stated that barracks for the soldiers at Manaus have been in construction for 25 years and are not yet finished.

—A contract has been made with Messrs. Schuchman & Co. of this city for lighting Barbacena with electricity.

—It is reported from several sources that two mysterious Brazilian war vessels have been seen cruising near the Santos bar.

—In the municipal district of Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, the land sales amounted last year, according to the local paper, to 23,000,000,000.

—The commandant of the 8th regiment of infantry stationed at S. João d'El-Rey has been authorized to rent a house to be used as a hospital for his soldiers.

—The burial of Dr. José Maria at Pernambuco is said to have been an imposing spectacle. The corpse was carried through the streets by bearers followed by a long procession and thousands of spectators who thronged the sidewalks and balconies to see it pass, and who scattered flowers over the coffin as the funeral procession made its way through the crowd. The feelings of the spectators were wrought up to the highest pitch by the solemn ceremony and many ladies fainted, overcome by emotion. Before the body was committed to the earth an autopsy was held thereon at the request of the family of the deceased. The papers in the city except two suspended publication in token of grief and many persons who were not even acquainted with the deceased have decided to wear mourning.

—In January there were 245 deaths in the city of Pará against 166 in the corresponding month of 1894.

—It is announced that in a few months work will be commenced in the plant for lighting Petropolis with electricity, the respective machinery having already arrived.

—According to the *Pais* and its counterpart in Porto Alegre, the Rio Grande revolution is at an end, and there are no federalist forces in the state beyond a few scattered groups.

—The inspector of customs at Natal has written to the sectional judge asking for a survey on the direct importation book, from which, he states, he discovers that two folios have been torn.

—Baita de Miranda on his way from this city to Pecos de Caldas was robbed, on his arrival at the S. Paulo railway station, of 24,800,000 which he carried in his coat pocket.

—Accounts of the state government printing office at Ouro Preto show receipts to the amount of \$80,115,390 for the year 1894. As the expenditure was 170,647,850 the net profit of the office was 9,474,460.

—S. Paulo papers say that troops continue to pass Santos on their way to Rio Grande do Sul. Does this mean that while the whole nation is asking for peace, Gen. Vasques is secretly resolved to continue to carry on the war?

—The *Miner Genes*, official journal of the state of that name, publishes an edition of 5,600 copies that distributed to private subscribers 1,036; subscriptions of state officials whose salaries exceed 1,000,000, 2,630; gratuitous distribution 1,777; exchanges 104; remainder 113.

—Mauel Adriano de Freitas, Laurindo Linhares, Alvaro da Costa Pinto, Manoel Gomes Castanha, Guilherme Fructoso da Silva and Henrique Corrêa de Brito, accused of having taken up arms against a revolutionary battalion at Antonina, Paraná, have been tried and acquitted.

—According to the count of the returning ballot of Maceió Dr. Arthur Peixoto, nephew of the ex-vice president, has been elected to Congress from that state, receiving 3,208 votes against 2,971 for Dr. Araújo Goes. The latter claims that the count is fraudulent and he intends to test the matter in the courts.

—There was an attempted revolt in the prison at Santos about one o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., which was happily suppressed by the prompt appearance of the whole guard with loaded guns. It is said that the prison is in a shameful condition, which accounts for the mutinous disposition of the inmates.

—The *Diário da Manhã* says that between Quimilões and Amarante the attention of some boatmen was one day attracted by a small raft of burlap floating down the river. On examination they found on the raft an infant with a 200\$ note pinned to its clothing. The infant was adopted by one of the boatmen. Or was it the note?

—The sectional judge at Ananias has issued a summons to Col. Valadão, *de facto* governor of Sergipe, to appear in court to prove his right to the office which he holds. The colonel, however, who was secretary to Marshal Floriano Peixoto and who appears to resemble the ex-dictator in his contempt for law, has returned the summons to the clerk of the court.

—The *Journal do Commercio* is informed that Marshal Floriano Peixoto has not derived from the waters at Canguinipa the benefit which he expected, but he persists in staying there although his family is said to be anxious for him to leave. He is very much emaciated, his legs are much swollen and he is said to experience much difficulty in breathing. He has been living on broths which, however, has recently been changed to milk diet.

—An epidemic of cholera de *Pais* has been reported from Imperatriz, Espírito Santo. On the 5th, according to the *Pais*, there were 50 cases, but this alarming number has been reduced to 5 by later advices. Other *Pais* telegrams (which may be accepted *cum grano salis*) state that there were 12 cases in hospital on the 7th, 4 new cases and 3 deaths. A detachment of 80 men of the 22nd infantry has been sent there to establish a sanitary cordon.

—Dr. Bernardino de Campos has telegraphed to the *Noticia* of this city correcting the *Journal do Brasil's* version of the plot to depose him. He denies that he was insulted by Col. Ricardo Ferreira, whom, he says, he has not seen for over a month. He adds that there is no one in S. Paulo who would dare to insult the governor or disturb the peace. He contradicts the report that the commander of the military district had asked for a police force for executing his orders.

—Several admirers of President Prudente de Moraes in Mar de Hespanha have sent him a telegram congratulating him on the anniversary of his election to the presidency. They add that for the greater glory of his name he should make peace with Rio Grande do Sul and reinstate the naval officers who so courageously fought against tyranny. If all congratulatory telegrams contained such sound advice, they would not be so objectionable as most of them are at present.

The reign of terror which has fortunately ended (at least for the present) in this city, continues to prevail in Santa Catharina and Paraná, where the dominant party is said to be committing all sorts of abuses and where many people to avoid being arrested or murdered are hiding in the woods. One of the sufferers has recently telegraphed to a friend in this city that after being arrested at Laguna and kept there for seven days in a filthy prison, he was carried to Desterro, where he is still incarcerated without being informed of the cause of his arrest.

—Beloved John Peter (Amado João Pedro) Gay, who is a custom-house clerk at the capital of Rio de Janeiro, has had the good fortune to discover some time ago that there was something the matter with his health. He accordingly came to Rio and obtained a leave of absence, with full pay, for three months, and now John Peter, who continues to be gay and is evidently beloved, is taking care of his health at the office of the Santos Tea Company, in which he is employed as head clerk. If this be gay, why, the method in it, though John Peter's guest, at his methods are doubtless detestable to the Brazilian tax-payer.

—The Bahia senatorial election is quarantined, both sides claiming the victory.

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* remained in Bahia to the 10th and then left for Rio.

—Telegrams from Campos report innovations along the Rio Parahyba, owing to the recent heavy rains.

—Private letters from Matto Grosso state that wild Indians of that territory are raiding the settlements, and causing much alarm.

—Official telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul report the flight of all the federalist troops under Victorio, Saravia and others. There is unquestionably much exaggeration on both sides in the reports sent here.

—A Ceará paper tells the incredible story of a woman, living at Britia do Meio, in the state of Maranhão, giving birth to six daughters. At the birth of the fourth child, the mother died, the remaining two being taken from her after death. All the children died within an hour except one, which lived one day. Before this extraordinary birth, the mother had on three occasions given birth to twins.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 9th says that news received from Buenos Aires reports a military insurrection at the barracks of Coimbra in Matto Grosso, resulting, it is stated, from orders issued by the new commander Francisco Costa. A small steamer belonging to the Matto Grosso flotilla has reached Asunción with secret instructions, and the *frontera* *Bahia* had received orders to get ready to leave for Matto Grosso. Later advices deny the reported insurrection, and state that Costa has been elected governor of the state.

—On the 8th inst. a panic was caused in Bahia by a fight between soldiers of the 16th battalion and policemen. Mounted policemen are said to have galloped wildly through the city discharging fire arms, business houses closed their doors and many ladies were seized with hysterics. One person was killed and several wounded. The disturbance was finally quelled by a detachment of the 9th battalion. It is stated that the regulars, who have since been withdrawn from the city, were the aggressors.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The column of federalists which entered Rio Grande in the latter part of February through Cuchilla Negra is stated in a Rivera telegram of the 26th to be composed of 1,000 men under the command of Cabeda, Machado and Xavier Silva.

A part of this column skirmished on the 25th with the Castilhosists at a point only half a league from Lavramento.

The Rivera telegram states that Saldanha da Gama was at that time at an estancia in the department of Artigas awaiting a favorable opportunity to enter Rio Grande in person. He is said to have Mannlicher rifles and Krupp artillery.

The whole number of federalists who have entered the state since that date is estimated, according to a Haens telegram of the 5th inst., from Montevideo, at 6,000, including 800 marines who took part in the revolution in this port.

The news sent to the press by the war department in regard to the number of troops under Sampaio's command seems to be incorrect. It is stated that Apparecido Saravia reports that Sampaio had 500 men under his command in the engagement, including Capt. João Ortiz, commander of the 5th regiment of cavalry, Capt. Lúcio of the 32nd battalion of infantry, and Ensign Raposo, aide-de-camp of Col. Sampaio. The latter lost all his baggage.

The marines who are assisting the Rio Grande are said to be armed with Mauser rifles and are under the command of Antônio Corêa, who was with Wandenkolg on the *Yupiter*.

A Havas telegram of the 6th states that Guerreiro Victoria was at that time within four leagues of Bagé at the head of 4,000 men well armed and equipped.

The war department stated some days ago to the press of this city that Gen. Moura has not been authorized to purchase more than 1,000 rifles.

A Havas telegram from Montevideo, dated March 7th, states that Saldanha da Gama has entered Rio Grande with a column of 3,000 men, a naval battalion and 27 officers of the navy. Telegrams of the 8th say that another column of 1,200 strong, with Krupp artillery and machine guns, crossed the line near Quaramirim and that other bodies of revolutionists are preparing to follow. Dr. Francisco Tavares, (brother of the General) who was interviewed some days ago by a representative of the *Journal do Commercio*, estimates the whole armed revolutionary force on the border at 6,000 men. Besides, there are several large bodies of revolutionists in the northern part of the state under the command of Palacete, Verissimo, Elzário Prestes, Baptista, Vicente Gomes and Alexandrino de Alencar.

The greatest difficulty with which the revolutionists have to contend is that of obtaining arms and ammunition. Dr. Tavares says that there are thousands of men ready to join them as soon as they can get arms, and that many actually go unarmed into battle with a view of arming themselves with the weapons of their fallen comrades or with those captured from the enemy. At the battle of Rio Negro, he states, no less than 1,000 men armed themselves in this way.

The trial of Facundo Tavares, which was to take place on the 4th inst. at Porto Alegre, has been postponed and Facundo, who is over 70 years old, continues in prison, where he has been ever since his arrest, which was effected with revolting brutality on the 1st of Nov., 1892. The shameful cruelty with which this old man has been treated is in itself a sufficient cause to stimulate the Rio Grandenses to continue their struggle while Castilhos is in office, and to induce the general government to abandon its fatal policy of upholding the barbarous tyranny of that governor. It appears that the latter's partisans are beginning to desert him, and a telegram of the 8th from Porto Alegre announces the defection of Dr. Homero Baptista, who with others

will shortly issue a manifesto giving their reasons for withdrawing their support from the cause of the Interior.

A Montevideo telegram of the 10th inst. states that two more columns of revolutionists, numbering 800 men, entered Rio Grande on the 8th. The government troops which had been guarding the railway between Bagé and Pelotas were, at last accounts, concentrating at Bagé. Guerrero Victoria during his recent raid into the vicinity of Porto Alegre, had succeeded in getting 8,000 more horses for the revolutionists. A government wagon train loaded with arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing and telegraphic material, has been captured by the revolutionists between Passo Fundo and Cruz Alta.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Interruptions to traffic are still reported from the S. Antonio de Padua branch of the Leopoldina system.

—The Paulista company proposes to distribute a dividend of \$40,000 on each fully paid up share. This is equivalent to 12 per cent.

—Owing to inclement weather the train from Pirahy the S. Paulo express arrived here Sunday night three hours and twenty minutes late.

—The traffic receipts of the four principal railways in S. Paulo amounted last year to 32,395,448\$82 against 23,090,031\$930 in 1893.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* states that on Ladeira de Santo Antonio work was commenced on the 5th inst. on the Santa Theresa electric railway.

—Telegrams of the 6th inst. from S. Paulo state the railways have been much damaged by heavy rains, which have caused an interruption of traffic on all the lines.

—A barrel containing aerated waters shipped on January 9th from the S. Diogo station on the Central railway to Soledade, had up to the 4th inst. failed to reach its destination.

—The S. Paulo railway management has been permitted, in computing fares and freight rates, to calculate at 100 reis fractional sums above 40 reis. Sums less than 40 reis will not be counted.

—The work of laying rails on the Sapucahy railway beyond Pouso Alegre is said to be stopped because the rails shipped for this purpose on the Central railway have failed to reach their destination.

—On account of the failure of the Central railway to deliver goods shipped to merchants at Juiz de Fora the price of flour at that place has risen to 40\$000 per barrel and that of kerosene to 30\$000 per case.

—Up to the 26th ult. rails had been laid on the Mogiana road to a point 84 kilometres beyond Uberaba. It is expected that in June the laying of rails will be completed as far as S. Pedro de Uberabinha.

—It was announced on Sunday that through traffic would be resumed yesterday on the S. Paulo branch of the Central railway. The interruption has been caused by landslides. In all probability the heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday will cause other and perhaps worse interruptions to traffic.

—Car No. 135, which is supposed to have left the Rio station of the Central railway on the 19th ult. with over 100 packages of merchandise for Juiz de Fora, has mysteriously disappeared, and, although the owners of the merchandise have telegraphed to the director of the road, they have not been able to obtain any information in regard to the missing car. It sounds like Mark Twain's stolen white elephant.

—A serious accident is reported from the Central railway to-night, a landslip between tunnels 9 and 10, between Palmeiras and Rodeio, falling upon a passing express train, burying the locomotive and three cars and damaging others. A fireman was badly injured, but it is believed that no passengers suffered harm. It is said that it will take a week to clear the track for traffic. A delay in going to press enables us to give this item of news.

—Last year the cars on the S. Christovão street railway made 349,093 round trips, carrying 18,930,561 passengers. From January 1st, 1894, to June 30th, 1894, the company carried 18,988,850 free passengers without passes, and from July 1st, 1893, to December 31st, 1894, they carried no less than 5,402,225, of whom 2,332,894 were seated and 3,069,241 standing. The receipts of the company for 1894 amounted to 2,615,566\$531 and the expenditure to 1,917,075\$845.

COFFEE NOTES

COFFEE TAX.

The following agreement has been made by the state governments of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes in regard to the collection of the coffee tax:

On the 6th day of March in the year 1895, at the Federal Treasury, Dr. Francisco Antonio de Salles, secretary of finance of the state of Minas Geraes, and Dr. Joaquim Antunes de Figueiredo Junior, secretary of finance of the state of Rio de Janeiro, both being present and duly authorized by the presidents of the two states, hereby agree to the following:

ARTICLE I.—The exportation of Minas and Rio coffee received at this market on and after the 5th inst. represented by unadvised receipts (*conhecimentos avulsos não realizados*) for the 1½% tax, will be: Eleven millions nine hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six (11,981,966) kilograms of Minas coffee and twelve millions eight hundred and sixty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two (12,864,922) kilograms of Rio coffee will be made free of duty at the port of Rio de Janeiro by means of a note of the custom-house for the former and of the revenue office for the latter, covered by receipts of the payment of said tax, whatever may be their date, including those of dates subsequent to the aforesaid day, and such receipts shall be immediately filed and cancelled, so that they may not thereafter be used for the shipment of coffees.

Sole paragraph.—Each of the said departments will furnish to the other a copy of the shipments made in conformity with this article.

(*) These are commonly called *gins*.

ART. 2.—When the quantities of coffee, mentioned in the previous article, originating in the two states, shall have been exhausted, the shipment of coffee shall be made freely from the port of Rio de Janeiro without dependence on the respective tax receipts.

ART. 3.—It is understood, however, that after the preceding article shall have gone into execution, the governments of the producing states may, if they deem advisable, agree on some other plan which may better conciliate the interests of revenue with those of agriculture.

ART. 4.—The secretaries of finance of the states of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro will furnish to the minister of finance of the republic a copy of the present agreement and request him to order its enforcement at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house.

And in order that the foregoing agreement may be placed on record, the present document is drawn up in duplicate and signed by the aforesaid secretaries.

Joaquim Antunes de Figueiredo Junior.
Francisco Antonio de Salles.

LOCAL NOTES

—President Prudente de Moraes is reported convalescent.

—The *London Graphic* of the 9th ult. contains a fine reproduction of a photograph of the Strangers' Hospital.

—Another revolution has broken out in Cuba, and from all accounts the traditional savagery of the Spanish military despots is having its own way.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* says that the merchants on Rua dos Corvies between Sete de Setembro and Funchal have decided to close their shops at 8 o'clock p. m.

—Bail news for the press! Dr. Demosthenes Lobo, director-general of the post-office, who has been on a leave of absence, arrived from Europe on the 6th inst.

—Dr. Aureliano de Campos, sectional judge of this city, was tried and acquitted by the Supreme Court on the 6th inst. The only judge who voted against him was Dr. Pindalhy de Mattos.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* in its number of the 6th inst. states that Dr. Rodrigues, editor-in-chief of the *Jornal do Commercio*, will leave for Europe on the packet *Clyde*, thence proceeding to the United States.

—It is reported that Admiral Coelho Netto and Rear-Admiral Candido Brazil and Alves Barbosa have been shortly for Europe for the purpose of supervising the construction of the war vessels ordered by the Brazilian government.

—The minister of war in a despatch to his colleague of the department of justice, who had consulted him on the subject, says that it is not lawful to employ soldiers as constables even when civilians cannot be found to act in that capacity.

—Dr. Nuno de Andrade, ex-health inspector of this port, has published a circular presenting himself as a candidate for Congress for the first district of this city. He states that he is opposed at the present time to the revision of the constitution.

—On Saturday the Supreme Court, on application of Drs. Silva Mafra and Eliseu Guilherme, the latter of whom is an ex-political prisoner and legal vice-president of Santa Catharina, granted a writ of *habeas corpus* to the persons whose arrest for political causes has recently been ordered in that state.

—What is the matter with the health of prominent men? The President, the adjutant-general of the army, the director of the Banco da Republica, the minister of Bolivia, the director-general of public revenue and Barão do Rio Apa have all been ill during the past week. And we have not been feeling particularly well either!

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 6th inst. says that the Uruguayan minister, Dr. Carlos de Castro, will probably be introduced to the President this week and adds that there will perhaps, be some delay in the introduction of Mr. Phipps, H. B. M.'s minister, though it hopes that the cause of this delay may be speedily removed.

—The Chilean and Argentine editors are now engaged in the preliminary skirmishes. If they succeed in exciting war they will both be very sorry for it before the finish, for it will lead to the ruin of both countries. It will be a war of extermination, for the Chileans are fond of cutting the throats of their prisoners, if the accounts of their invasion of Peru are true.

—The minister of war has instructed the adjutant-general of the army to act in accord with military regulations in relation to Col. Gololphim, who without obtaining permission from the war department, published on the 13th of January an article in regard to the crimes which he is accused of having committed while commanding the garrison of Magé.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* has placed on exhibition the photograph of Marianna Rosa de Jesus, who is said to be 130 years old. It is stated "that this old woman enjoys good health, being able to walk even without using a cane, and, although she lives on alms, is contented and cheerful. She has a daughter 70 years old, who is said to be a skillful laundress. Marianna Rosa lives at Aguas Virtuosas, Minas Geraes.

—The Japs are razing the forts at Wei-Hai-Wai. A note of the agency is causing in Western minds. They will next capture Formosa, then Peking, and then they will listen to proposals of peace. And perhaps they will pay as little attention to outside remonstrances, as would Germany, or Russia, or Great Britain. Japan has suddenly developed into a great power, and it might be well not to forget it.

—Another amusing geographical blunder comes from London, where the *Evening Standard* sharply criticizes the Argentines for their humanity in refusing assistance to the passengers of the burning ferry-boat *Torreira*.

In all probability the remarks fit the Argentines to a "t," but at the same time the Brazilians ought not to be denied the credit due to them in that unfortunate affair.

—It is said that the Italian cruiser *Liguria* will remain in port 20 days before going south.

—On the 8th inst. was the start of regulars at the naval arsenal substituted by marines.

—The adjutant-general of the army, Marshal Conrado de Niemeyer, has been ill during the past week. Happily it was not serious.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says that an accord has been arranged between the foreign minister and the French engineers Buette and Muller in Santa Catharina.

—The sanitary authorities have issued lately their "bulletin" of the deaths in this city for the first half of January. The total was 478, of which only 6 were from yellow fever.

—The 16th battalion, from Bahia, is arriving here to-day. We understand that this battalion is to be sent to Paraná, possibly to the Missões district where there is no police to quell with.

—A new illustrated journal, the *Rio-Revista*, has just made its bow to the public. It is venturing out on new lines in the way of illustration, and deserves success for its enterprise. The *Revista* has our best wishes for a long and successful career.

—To-morrow is the first anniversary of that great and eminently characteristic event of the Jacobin regime, the bombardment of the empty forts and ships in this harbor which had been abandoned by the naval insurgents. And the joke is, the government knew that they were empty.

—The so-called republic of Venezuela is again in trouble, and this time it looks serious. The French and Belgian ministers have been expelled from the country, according to the customary methods of South American dictators, and France is sending out a small squadron to exact satisfaction for the insult. The Germans have a little claim to settle, and Great Britain an old-standing boundary question. Venezuela is decidedly in hot water.

—Four Indians belonging to the tribe of Xerentes arrived here on the 7th inst., having walked all the way from the River Tocantins, in the state of Goias, which they left in the middle of last December. They say that they have come to ask the government for agricultural implements and household utensils for their tribe, which numbers about 300 persons occupying fertile lands suitable for the cultivation of coffee, sugar-cane, rice, beans and Indian corn.

—The floristias complain that Col. Ricardo Fernandes, the alleged author of the plot against the government in S. Paulo, was watched by spies during the whole of his trip from the capital of that state to Rio de Janeiro. The employment of spies is certainly one of the most disgraceful features of the present state of affairs in Brazil, in which so many disgraceful things obliterate themselves on public attention.

—The people are very glad to see that the floristias are beginning to realise how shameful it is to make use of them.

—The *Seculo* of Saturday created a sensation by publishing a telegram announcing the assassination of General Solon, at Deserto, while on his way to Matto Grosso to take command of the 7th military district. An investigation, however, disclosed the fact that the news springing from a mistake in the telegraph office. A nephew of General Solon had been killed in a battle in Rio Grande. Some ardent friend telegraphed the general's wife that "Conrado Solon has been assassinated." This the telegraph clerk changed to "honorable Solon has been assassinated," which was of course interpreted to mean the general, who was known to have been in Deserto on Friday.

—It is whispered that the *Pais* will soon remove to Rio Grande, the only place where the great organ is now appreciated. We have neglected to inform our readers that a crusade was recently initiated in Porto Alegre by the Castilian organ, the *Federação*, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers for the *Pais* and thus defeat the machinations of the enemies of the republic. To enthrone the public the Rio Grande paper calls its Rio colleague "the heart of the republic," forgetting that the latter would prefer to be "the bone" of the aforesaid republic. The canvass for subscribers is going on merrily, and will partly counterbalance the losses at this end of the line.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* published on the 6th inst. a leader in favor of the resumption of diplomatic relations with Portugal, which, it says, were broken off through political passion engendered by a press which at that time had the sole privilege of expressing an opinion, a privilege which it used not for the benefit of the country, but to the detriment of the most important interests of Brazil. The respective negotiations, adds the *Jornal*, have been considerably advanced by Mr. Gréville, H. B. M.'s chargé d'affaires, and it is believed that President Prudente de Moraes, free from the evil counselors who guided his predecessor, will not withhold his consent from a measure demanded as much by the interests of Brazil as those of Portugal.

—The solicitor of the republic has addressed a letter to the solicitor of the sectional district of this city instructing him to send to the sectional court of Ouro Preto, capital of Minas Geraes, all papers relating to civilians charged with being connected with the revolutionary movement in the bay of Rio Janeiro. This step is taken in conformity with Art. 93 of the law of Dec. 3rd, 1841, which provides for the trial of such cases in the court nearest to that within whose territorial jurisdiction the respective acts were committed. The court of Ouro Preto is selected on the ground that in the territory subject to its jurisdiction martial law was not declared. If this reason is generally adopted, all the revolutionary cases in which civilians are involved in southern Brazil will have to be tried at that court. The sectional solicitor is instructed to raise a point of conflict of jurisdiction, if the sectional judge of this city declines to give a favorable decision to the respective application.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd inst., at Rio de Janeiro, the wife of Henry Robertson, of a daughter.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Admiral Coelho Netto has resigned the presidency of the Lloyd Brasileiro company, to which he was appointed by Floriano Peixoto.

—On the 5th inst. the commercial chamber of the civil and criminal court decided in favor of the Lloyd Brasileiro Company in the suit brought for forcing that company into liquidation.

—The government has approved the renewal of the contract with the Lloyd Brasileiro steamship company, and has rescinded decree 1815 A of the past year which approved the new statutes of that company.

—The steamers of the Companhia Frigorifica, which were used by the revolutionists, are undergoing repairs. It is said that the *Imperio* will soon be ready for service and will probably leave for Anacajú.

—Owing to the state of his health the adjutant-general, Marshal Niemeyer, has tendered his resignation. It is said that the President will decline to receive it, recommending rest rather than resignation.

—The official valuation of the exports from Para during the month of January was 4,128,755\$450, of which 3,843,793\$270 were credited to rubber alone. In the same month of 1894, the exports were officially valued at 4,540,241\$576, of which 4,371,628\$817 belonged to rubber.

—The government yesterday adopted the modifications proposed by Great Britain to the rates for avoiding collisions at sea drawn up at the Washington maritime conference. It would seem that we are to have two sets of rules, which will tend to increase the difficulties which it is sought to avoid.

—In Santos the government has withdrawn from the services of furnishing laborers for the handling of merchandise at the custom-house, the docks company undertaking to do this work in future. Of course the custom-house will discontinue its charge for *capatazes*, though this is not announced.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* asks why Rio can not adopt the system of handling merchandise now employed at Santos. The conditions are not quite the same, colleague. If the government will authorize the discharge of merchandise at private *tráfegos*, instead of within the custom-house basin, then labor can be assigned to private contractors.

—During the six months ending December 31st last there were received at Manaus 3,853,190 kilos of rubber, 191,433 kilos of *piraricaço* (dried fish), 203,371 kilos of *paraná* fibre, 19,846 kilos of cacao, 11,022 kilos tobacco, besides a large number of smaller products, mostly from the forests of Amazonas.

—According to the recently published report of the director general of telegraphs the length of the government lines at the end of the year 1893 was 16,077 k. 805 m. employing 34,028 k. 981 m. of wire and connecting 264 stations. Over these lines were sent in 1893 1,132,432 telegrams containing 19,204,068 words, of which 154,561 telegrams with 6,076,450 words were official. The receipts are stated to be 1,327,546\$820 for official telegrams and 1,842,548\$732 for private telegrams. The expenditure was 6,086,912\$005, including 911,436\$782 with the construction of new lines.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The February receipts of the Porto Alegre custom-house were 1,192,214\$17.

—State taxes to the amount of 8,199,749\$808 were collected in Amazonas in the year 1894.

—There are complaints against the treasury for not furnishing a sufficient quantity of 20 reis revenue stamps.

—The February receipts of the Unguayana custom-house amounted to 29,441\$971, nearly all from import duties.

—In the state of S. Paulo the tax on the transfer of real estate produced 6,086,674\$678 in 1893 and 5,989,246\$000 in 1894.

—The transactions at the house of this city, according to the *Jornal do Brasil*, amounted in January and February to 3,212,176\$000.

—The customs receipts at Pernambuco amounted in February to 1,846,367\$938 against 1,698,535\$122 in the corresponding month of 1894.

—It is stated that the *Clyde*, which arrived here yesterday, brought out 170,000 sovereigns for this market and that the *Danube*, which is expected to arrive on the 24th, will bring out 70,000 more.

—The *Financial News* of February 12th publishes an interview with Dr. Ruy Barbosa, 3½ columns long, on the Great Northern Railway Co. claim for indemnity. Mr. Barbosa argues that the company has a valid claim against the Brazilian government.

—The new resumption act in Chili is practically a devaluation of the coinage of that country and a scaling of its indebtedness 25 per cent. Resumption ought to have been effected at 24½, but by the terms of the new law it is to be effected at 18½, on and after 4th June next. After the 31st December, 1897 the treasury currency will not be current. The new coinage will be of 20, 10 and 5 dollars gold, and 20, 10 and 5 cents silver. The silver dollar will weigh 20 grammes, and will be .835 fine.

—On Sunday morning the *Pais* announced, with its accustomed disregard for truthfulness and accuracy, that although the returns had not yet been received from the states and from Europe it was known that "the number of applicants taken amounted to 212,319." This is a falsehood, and the *Pais* knows it. The guarantee of the banks was not a subscription; they did not bid for it, per cent. required; and this sum will not be considered in the distribution of the applicants. The story is published simply for effect and to please the vanity of those who value appearances more than principles.

List of sailing vessels et anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 9th March, 1895.

Nationality	NAME	Tons.	Master	Entered	From	Consignees
American	Ing Moses B. Tower	606	Freitas	Dec. 8	Cape Verde	To order
do	bk Elin. Phiney	274	Young	Feb. 25	Rosario S. F.	Lo Campos
do	Ing Good News	676	Meinick	27	Baltimore	Wilson Sons & Co.
do	slp Grants State	1074	Pletun	28	New York	Watson, Ritchie & Co.
do	Ing T. I. Stewart	744		28	New York	C. G. e. Industria
do	slp Cora	1417		28	Pensacola	C. Industrial
Argentine	slp Felix	137	Riva	Jan. 5	Santos	To order
do	bk Orvan Old	514	Marshall	Feb. 20	Rosario S. F.	Assumpção & Co.
British	slp Royal Faith	2,288	Cooper	Dec. 51	Hull	P. S. Nicolson & Co.
do	bk Noddleburn	253	Mann	25	Rangoon	Herman Stoltz & Co.
do	slp Lucodell	210	Wilson	25	Hull	Gas Co.
do	slp Marouia	1457	Duff	Jan. 3	New Port	Messageries Maritimes
do	bk Kyalmar	1248	Bernard	4	Rangoon	Ferraz, Sobrinho & Co.
do	slp Jane Birrell	1833	Scobey	7	Norfolk	Gas Company
do	bk Lowther Castle	1784	Lockhart	7	Cardiff	To order
do	bk Bliden City	1197	Montgomery	18	Bangkok	To order
do	slp Griceley Castle	1077	Petry	18	Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
do	slp Alexander Yeats	1856	Hannmer	23	Cardiff	Lage Imms
do	slp Ertm's Isle	1715	Dixon	24	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
do	bk Boda	310	Grafton	24	Parthya	Companhia de Tecidos Aliados
do	bk Herman Wood	1063	Smith	27	Cardiff	Lage Imms
do	bk Flora	270	Olsen	Feb. 3	Brinswick	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
do	bk Seamen Brothers	1219	Mc Eulane	8	Pensacola	C. G. e. Industria
do	slp Zingari	111	Brook	7	Hull	P. S. Nicolson & Co.
do	bk White Wings	350	Gough	8	Montevideo	Frias Hermanns
do	slp Marpeta	1371	Donsvan	9	Leith	Gas Co.
do	slp Blythwood	1007	Dixon	11	Bangkok	To order
do	bk Barchin	899	Pritchard	11	Rangoon	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
do	bk Katakidi	615	Swatridge	21	Cardiff	Belmino Rodrigues & Co.
do	slp Duna	1249	Graves	21	Rosario	Lage Imms
do	bk Julia	374	Kordanger	23	Leith	Belmino Rodrigues & Co.
do	slp Westaway	276	Westaway	24	Cape Town	C. d. Teodos Rink
do	bk Kelderde	1291	Palmer	24	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
do	slp Posa	271	Malcolm	25	Rosario S. F.	G. Gudgous
do	slp Z. Ring	1597	G. M.	28	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
do	slp Grenada	1153	Garden	28	Rosario S. F.	Order
do	bk J. H. Mc Laren	174	Wilkins	28	Newport	Delmito Rodrigues & Co.
do	slp Euphor	1228	Robinson	2	Cardiff	do
do	slp M. Taylor	1398	Hibbume	3	Newport	Lage Bros.
do	slp Yarmouth	1250	Cook	3	New York	Wenceslau Guimarães & Co.
do	bk Saranath	11	Costly	Feb. 10	Island	P. P. Passos
do	slp Euphemis	1235	Cook	Mch. 3	New York	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
do	slp White Wings	493	Lawrence	4	Estancia	Luiz Campes
Danish	slg Faro	227	Mortensen	Feb. 16	San Nicolas	Gudgous & Co.
do	bk Ausgar	267	Lauritzen	21	Wishy	F. P. Passos
do	bk Saghe	237	Saare	23	Hamburg	K. H. Heckelcher & Co.
do	smack, Mette Catharine	134	Petersen	26	Porto Alegre	Order
German	bk Fida	235	Jelles	Jan. 22	Paranaguá	Clemente Neidhart
do	bk Hedwig	316	Schist	Mch. 3	Paranaguá	Clemente Neidhart
Italian	bk Scottish Chief	636	Mezzano	Mch. 2	Sunderland	Wilson Sons & Co.
Norman	slg Solvay	226	Andersen	May 4	Nacled	To order
do	bk Marouia	474	Kristensen	25	Antwerp	C. G. e. Industria
do	slp Phus	1554	Junston	26	Cardiff	Belmino Rodrigues & Co.
do	bk Ruckel	339	Burreson	26	Hamburg	To order
do	slp Carl Pohl	1724	J. Olsen	30	Helm Stoltz & Co.	Belmino Rodrigues & Co.
do	bk Prince Amadeo	1550	Stein	25	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
do	slg Viga	191	Leansen	25	Mennel	C. G. e. Industria
do	slp Frank Carville	1408	Niles	28	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
do	bk Albatross	323	Ommindson	30	Nacua	Oliveira, Maia & Co.
do	slg Lina	177	Shalesen	30	Montevideo	Sequeira & Co.
do	bk White Rose	174	Arce	Feb. 24	Cardiff	Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co. London.
do	bk Prince George	428	J. J. Hansen	Mch. 1	Nudek	Gas Company
do	bk Elmwood	242	Foss	1	Manchester	Nothmann & Co.
do	slp Astoria	1863	Frantz	2	Anderson	J. C. Pacheco
do	bk Unkomare	309	Andersen	6	Goteaburg	Order
Portuguese	bk Margarita	363	Souza	Feb. 4	Oporto	J. J. Gonçalves & Co.
do	bk Visc. da Gama	450	Reis	9	do	Costa Simões & Co.
do	slg Argos	199	Almeida	14	Arcujil	C. Comercio Nacional
Russian	bk Paul	741	Juhvonn	Feb. 2	Hamburg	Helm Stoltz & Co.
do	bk Australia	918	Ceder	Mch. 3	Brinswick	Guimarães & Co.
Swedish	bk Nordsjeman	688	Sidvall	Jan. 28	Hamburg	Helm Stoltz & Co.
do	bk Almer Elvstron	555	Berstron	Feb. 2	Westerick	To order
do	bk Tiro	891	Rokberg	24	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
do	slg Svea	421	Nygren	25	Soderham	Passos & Co.
do	slg Henne	316	Larsen	Mch. 4	Avenal	Order

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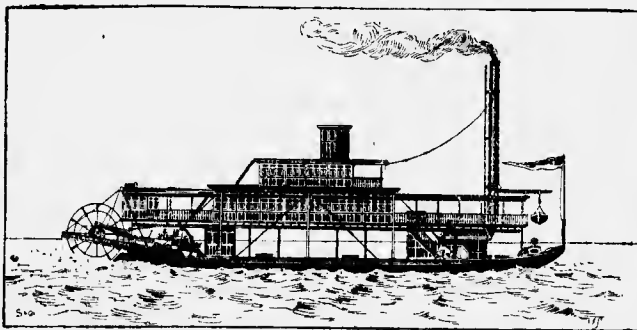
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